Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1806. [No. 1784.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.

September 2 dtf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Inquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

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60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun

July 26.

Robert Gray.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.
November 6.

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.
A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 28.

Russia Sheetings.

100 pieces entitled to debenture,
For sale by
John G. Ladd.

November 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the late dwelling house of Mr. Richard Conway, deceased,

All his Household Furniture,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Mahogany dining, tea and card tables; a mahogany desk and book-case, bureaus, bedsteads and chairs; an elegant sopha; large and elegant looking-glasses, prints, plated and japanned tea urns, window and bed curtains, feather beds, matrasses, blankets, sheets, coverlids, table-cloths, windsor chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

Madeira and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spirits, French and Peach Brandy, all of the first quality and fit for immediate use; loaf sugar, a quantity of well-cured old bacon, and sundry other articles.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

An elegant Pheaton and Chair, with harness complete; a pair of well-matched and broke carriage horses, two work horses, three milch cows, three Negro men and two young women (the latter accustomed to house work) one Negro child, a waggon and carts, with gears, a quantity of well-cured hay, and some fire wood. A credit of 6 months will be given for all sums above 50 dollars, the purchasers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

December 12. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-Cloths, from 15 to 18*s* sterling cost.

Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11*s* to 14*s* sterling.

Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5*s* 9*d* to 12*s* sterling.

The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.

December 1. dtf

Salt afloat.

500 bushels Ground Alum Salt, on board Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by

Wadsworth & Butler.

Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at Vowell's wharf,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candles,
50 barrels prime Beef,
10 do do. Pork,
5 quarter casks Teneriffe Wine.

November 26.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
800 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 23. 2awtf

Printing in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catharine F. his wife, to the subscriber, for securing the payment of the sum of 300 dollars and 55 cents, and interest to John Hodgkin's, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of this month, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, adjoining Drinker and Janney's mill, on four mile run, at present in the occupation of John Ball, junnior.—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

December 13. dts

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.

December 2. d

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10 pipes third proof Holland Gin,
8 pipes fourth proof Bourdeaux Brandy,
For Sale by
Roberts and Griffith.

December 8. 2aw3w

SLATE.

100 Boxes, in good order.
Apply to
Bonsal & Ricketts.

December 1 2a3w

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,
Red, Green and Black Morocco Leather,
By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at HORWELL'S Patent Suspender Manufactory, Prince street

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JOHN WATTS,

Has just received, a quantity of
SEINE TWINE CORK.

December 16 d6t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Exr's.*

December 17. 3taw6w

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at *Herndon's* tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on *FRIDAY*, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

The Place of Sale of the above property will be *Bell's Tavern*, in the town of Falmouth, where an agent will attend the two days preceding the day of sale, to treat with those who may wish to purchase at private sale.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4. eods

Fifty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending Richard Gotier,
WHO BROKE JAIL LAST NIGHT

HE was committted, on his own confession, of passing counterfeit checks; He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and a good deal round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States' service; had a blue sailors' jacket and trowsers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes, and a very good black hat.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said *Gotier* in any jail, and giving me information thereof.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal
Of the district of Columbia.

Washington City, Dec. 7. [8] d2w

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.
Black and colored Italian and India lute-strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets
Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks
A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.
A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.

December 15. d

NEW-YORK, December 13.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

CONTINUATION OF TRANSLATIONS FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE SHIP EUGENIA, CAPTAIN EDEN, FROM AMSTERDAM.

HAGUE, Oct. 24.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

The battle of Jena has with splendour paved the way for the termination of the last contest between the continental powers and France and Holland; both of which powers see no more impediments against the establishment of their prosperity by land *and by sea!!* The magnanimity of the French emperor would have prevented the shock which Prussia has received. England might also still have benefitted by it, and established her fate. But the weak policy by which she was influenced, was repugnant to such generous feelings. But now it will be announced to Europe, that France performs the first character in the field of battle, and *that she alone may decide on the fate of that part of the world!!* In vain will it be hoped that Russia will repair the losses of Prussia. The powers, in their calculations, will forget the numerous defeats which the Russian soldiers suffered in their wars against Poland, Sweden Prussia and the Porte; as well as those momentos which they received from the French and Dutch. The prejudice which operated in favor of the Russians, as the first soldiers in the world, terminated with the battle of Austerlitz; and the battle of Jena has decided the struggle for military rank between Prussia and France.

Let us examine whether Russia will enter into single combat; and we shall be able to investigate with more decision, the intentions of those who never would unmask past events in order to anticipate future occurrences.

Let them behold first of all, how little reliance Russia places in her own strength, as she has been obliged carefully to drag Prussia into the alliance against France and Holland. Never did Russia dare to enter the field of battle single handed against any power, however weak. She made Austria share her war against the Turks; and on the occasion of her conquering Poland, she preferred offering Prussia part of it, to running the risk of the conquest alone. In her campaigns against France, she always united with her soldiers, those of the above great powers of Germany. Paul I. dared not dispute the laurel of conquest with France without the help of Austria.

We surely cannot desire stronger proofs of the moral imbecility of that crown in warfare. The combination of these facts alone, even without relating instances of defeats, would prove sufficient documents for the anticipation we have hinted at, as there is no doubt of *moral strength being the only means of elevating a man above himself in warlike pursuits!*

Russia was to be dreaded as long as Prussia and Austria were in a formidable attitude, and while they submitted to the will of Russia; but from the moment of Prussia's being defeated, and since Austria has, taught by ill fate, broken the ties of coalition, and separated herself from Russia, the greatest strength of the latter is vanished; and far from being able to disturb the peace of Europe, she may have every thing to dread for her own states.

May it never be forgotten, and let Prussia herself remember, while it is time, that the people, who constitute her frontiers, have all been by force subdued; and that, if France and Holland stood in need of their assistance, they would find in them as many revengers of the independence of Europe. Should Russia, however, be disposed obstinately to prolong the miseries of war, she need not by any means flatter herself with her power remaining uncurtailed, and she will, without fail, prepare the greatest disasters for herself.

The blow which has been struck at Prussia, has annihilated England's dominion of the sea. The day has come, when her ambition will have to atone for her crimes.—France and Holland need no longer attack her in her island, to terminate the oppression of other sea-faring people. The naval power of that nation is seated in the centre of the North. Whatever may be the result of the next peace, *it will hold out to her impediments in her future schemes of aggrandizement;* and her defeat will pave the way to Holland for resuming that rank among nations, which her most implacable enemy has hitherto deprived her of. Holland may thus view the restoration of her naval power, and the renewal of her prosperity, as decided.

What will not the Dutch nation then owe to the Great Napoleon, who, by his victories, has extended the sway of her power into the most distant countries, and established her foreign influence; while he has, at the same time, effected her civilization, and established her internal greatness, *by placing his illustrious brother on the throne!*

[No one can withhold his indignation on reading the above insulting letter, nor refrain from pitying the poor, burlesqued Dutch—a nation once so great, and always so highly respectable.]

PARIS, Oct. 21.

First Bulletin of the Grand Army, dated Bamburg, Oct. 8.

The peace concluded with Russia on the 20th July, and the pending negociations with Great Britain, which had nearly attained maturity, occasioned uneasiness at the court of Berlin. The uncertain, but always increasing reports, and the fact of all the powers, after being alternately betrayed by that cabinet, having reason to complain of it—occasioned it to give credit to some RUMORS, which asserted that one of the secret articles of the treaty with Russia, stipulated that Poland should be given to the grand duke Constantine, with the title and dignity of a king—Silesia to be given to Austria, for her share of Poland—and lastly Hanover to England. In a word, the court of Berlin firmly believed that these three powers had projected a plan, in conjunction with France, from which great danger would be likely to result to the crown of Prussia.

The complaints of France of the conduct of Prussia, took their origin at a very early period. First of all, Prussia took arms with a view of benefitting by her intestine commotions. Then she hurried to the field, at the moment the duke of York effected his landing in Holland; and, during the events of last war, though she had no reasons of complaint against France, she prepared for war, and signed the notorious treaty of Potsdam, which was afterwards done away by the treaty of Vienna.

Russia had to complain of her. That power cannot possibly fulfil the former nor forget the treaty of Vienna.

The grievances given by Prussia to the emperor of Austria, and to the Germanic body, more numerous than the former, have always been well known. She was always quarrelling with the congregation of the empire. When the German empire was engaged in any war, Prussia was at peace with her enemies. Never did she fulfil her engagements with Austria, and she continually strove to irritate the other powers to war, in order, at the conclusion of peace, to reap the fruits of her ingenuity and of their victories.

Those who might be disposed to derive such extensive fluctuation from the moral weakness in the character of the Prussian monarch, would find themselves greatly deceived. For the last 15 years, the court of Berlin has been the stage on which the quarrels of party spirit have been decided by alternate victories. One party is disposed for peace, and the other for war. The least political event, and the most trifling interfering occurrence holds out advantages to one of them; and amidst these explosions of contending passions, in this labyrinth of court intrigues, the king irresolutely hesitates to and fro, without ever ceasing to be an honest man.

On the 11th Aug. a courier arrived at Berlin from the Marquis of Luchesini, and brought the most positive accounts and assurances of Russia and France having agreed to restore the kingdom of Poland in conformity to the treaty of the 20th July, and of taking Silesia from Prussia. The supporters of war became instantly inflamed—they overpowered the feelings of the king—forty couriers were sent off in a single night—and they hastened to arms!

The news of this sudden explosion reached Paris on the 20th of the same month. Every one pitied an ally who was so cruelly misguided. The necessary explanations were immediately given, as well as the most positive assurance; and, as an error was evidently the only motive for the armaments of Prussia, it was hoped that, on mature deliberation, such madness would be terminated.

In the mean time the treaty signed at Paris was not ratified; and succeeding accounts of all descriptions soon convinced Prussia that the marquis of Luchesini had collected his information in the most suspicious circles of the capital, and amongst intriguers, with whom he usually associated. In consequence of this he was recalled; and his place supplied by baron Knobelsdorff, a man of an honest, open and unimpeached moral character.

This ambassador soon repaired to Paris, and was the bearer of a letter from the king of Prussia, dated Aug. 23.

This letter was filled with expressions of an obliging nature; and was answered by our emperor in a most candid and satisfactory manner.

The day after the departure of the courier with this answer, information was received, that some songs of an offensive nature against France, had been sung on the stage at Berlin—that immediately after the departure of baron Knobelsdorff, the preparations for war were doubled—and that, in spite of all who were endowed with calmness, the war party, breathing discord from all quarters, exerted themselves so successfully, that the king became incapable of resisting their influence.

After that it was conceived at Paris, that the peaceable party, being also influenced by fictitious reports and disturbed by false alarms, had lost every advantage; while the war party, benefiting by the error which had misguided their adversaries, became guilty of numerous provocations, and reiterated insults; and that affairs had assumed such an alarming appearance, as left no other alternative but war.

The emperor then saw that the force of circumstances was such, as compelled him to take up arms against his ally. He therefore ordered preparations to be made.

In the mean time affairs were conducted with the greatest celerity at Berlin. The Prussian troops invaded Saxony, advanced as far as the frontiers of the confederacy of the Rhine, and insulted the advanced posts.

On the 7th, at Bamberg, his majesty the emperor received a courier from prince Benevento, at Mentz, who brought two important dispatches—one a letter from the king of Prussia, twenty odd pages in length [the manifesto, part of which has appeared in this paper], which is nothing but a libel against France, such as England issues through the medium of her 500l. a year scribblers. The emperor did not read the whole of it, but said to those around him,

"I pity my brother the king of Prussia—he does not understand French—he surely never read that rhapsody."

To this letter was attached the famous note of baron Knobelsdorff. "Marshal (said the emperor to Berthier) we are challenged for the 8th of October—never did a Frenchman want punctuality on such an occasion; but as it is said that a fair queen is to be present to witness the contest, let us shew our politeness, and march to Saxony without going to bed."

The emperor was right in saying so, for the queen of Prussia was in the camp dressed like an Amazon in the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, writing twenty letters a day, to extend the flames of war. We expect to see Armida in her haste setting fire to her own palace. Next to her comes prince Lewis of Prussia, a youth full of fire and heroism, who encouraged by the promoters of war, flatters himself with acquiring great fame amidst the vicissitudes of war. At the instance of these two great personages, the whole court has sounded the trumpet of war; but when it shall have once appeared with all its terrors, each shall wish to exonerate themselves from the blame of having spread it over the peaceable regions of the north. Then we shall find that they will throw the blame on the king, who is a worthy man, duped by their artifices and intrigues.

MANIFESTO

OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

[CONTINUED.]

Cleves had been allotted to prince Murat; Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the abbies of Essen, Werden and Esten, under the pretext that they appertained to the Dutchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded province. Great labor was employed in vain, to give even a color to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke not to the emperor Napoleon. The king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed.——The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia would be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices in a contest which his ambition might occasion.

He himself however did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest—Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiske and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three Abbeys.——In all political procedings it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces. But it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud but a word to deprive them of independence. The appellation the great empire, was invented, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals. Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, and Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The emperor at length informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a new confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the North of Germany—This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success; at the moment of the birth of any new project to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such a project.

The king adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression upon him because in fact it was rendered necessary by circumstances, and because after the succession of the princes, who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine; a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the right of each he left unimpaired, and honor alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected when France makes professions of favor.

In the first place care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided that other princes should be received into this confederation should they desire it. In this manner all relations in Germany were left intermediate, and as the means was still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promise or threats, it was but too probable that in time the confederation of the Rhine would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And that this might no longer remain doubtful but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition.

The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia it was alledged did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better;—and every one sees that Spain and Holland and the kings of Wirtemburg and Bavaria have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honor! Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon on the contrary would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this treachery was exercised towards an ally; and at the very moment when the king was advised to form his alliance of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark, endeavors were made to detach from him a power whom family connexions, alliances and relations of every kind united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the lure by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered! It was the prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king; that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner; who was now to be robbed the third time! He still possessed the territory of Fulda, this was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, and the elector consented to accept it, had not Prussia taken up arms.

His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day; he saw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the states of the confederation. This was to cut off contrary to the rights of nations, the connexion between the detached Hessian provinces; this was to prepare pretexts on which to act; this was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this, his majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration; the king considered whether a combination might not be found, which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negociations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negociations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the king of Sweden of his German territories. Yet, for many months, the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the king to seize those states, with the threefold view——first, to revenge himself on the king of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the king had long been aware that such were the views of France; and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him——He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confined his explanations to the emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the king of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark, that in this insidious treaty of the French emperor, in order to satisfy the honorable interest which the court of St. Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the king of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification; engaging to prevail on the king of Spain to cede to him the Belearic islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentation of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negociated with England on the basis of the restoration of the electorate. The king is in possession of the proofs.

War was now, in fact, declared, declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but, on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany; and for what purposes? Gracious Heaven! To eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans; to treat kings as governors appointed by himself; to drag before military tribunals citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states, under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked; and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honor of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.

The French troops were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she could be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbor.

The king delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobelsdorff was sent to Paris with the final declaration of his majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the king, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. General Knobelsdorff had orders to insist on this demand; it was not the whole of the king's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French emperor.

To be continued.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Alexandria, 19th Dec. 1806.

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria, for the quarter, ending the 11th December, 1806

37,997 barrels flour.
1,742 half barrels flour.
51 barrels Indian Meal.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector

A DUEL took place yesterday near this town, between Mr. Alexander S Hooe and Dr. James H. Blake, both of the House of Delegates. We hear that Dr. B. was wounded in the neck, but the wound is not considered as dangerous.

[*Richmond Argus*]

A letter from Richmond received by a gentleman in this town, mentions "that neither of the parties were wounded, and that while they were preparing for a second shot they were arrested and bound over to keep the peace."

Captain Pierce, arrived at Boston on the 8th inst. from St. Ubes, informs, that a British fleet still continued to cruize off Lisbon. It was reported, that the French had threatened war against the Portuguese if the British men of war were suffered to remain in port; and they consequently put to sea. There were some fears that the French and Spaniards would take possession of Portugal. It was not expected that any resistance would be made.

Captain Pierce further informs, that on the 29th of October, in lat. 36, 58, long. 15, 44, he was brought too and boarded by the British ship Leander, and treated politely; informed, that the day before she had parted company with a fleet of transports, having seven thousand troops on board, bound to Buenos Ayres.

The gentleman who for the last week has occupied most of his time in translating for us from the Dutch papers received at this office by the ship Eugenia, makes the subsequent remarks:

It certainly appears pretty clear from the French documents, that Bonaparte has not the least ambition for any long contest with either Prussia or Russia. It is to be hoped that the king of Prussia has not been too eager to conclude an armistice. The further Bonaparte penetrates towards South Prussia and Silesia, the more perilous his situation would become, as a large Russian force was expected to land in Mecklenburg, to act in conjunction with the Swedes.

The approach of winter, and shocking state of the roads in that country at that season, would, of course, hold out great impediments to his artillery and cavalry, and consequently it would become more difficult for him to maintain his magazines at so great a distance from home. Austria at the same time threatening his right flank and his rear; as he might perhaps advance towards South Prussia; would, no doubt, seize a favorable moment for operating with her fine army, stationed on the frontiers of Bohemia, and resist the many insults she has received, *however peaceable her professions may have lately been.* Bonaparte would never venture across the river Oder.

A Hamburg paper stated, some time ago, that magazines were establishing on the banks of the Weser, &c *for a Russian army*, expected to land in Mecklenburg.

(New York Gaz.)

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The following resolution which has been offered in the House of Delegates by Mr. J. H. Blake, and referred to a committee of the whole, was on Saturday last, referred to a select committee. It was contended by the advocates of this measure, that such legislative expressions of the public will, were only justifiable on extraordinary and urgent occasions, and that there existed no crisis at present which called for a measure foreign to the sphere of ordinary legislation, which might produce in its progress unnecessary altercation and debate.

"*Resolved*, That the general assembly of Virginia have an entire confidence, in no wise diminished, but increased in the patriotism of the views and wisdom of the conduct of the president of the U. States, and that the present administration merits and ought to receive the most cordial support of this assembly.

A BILL for amending the act "to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace" has passed the house of delegates; ayes 79, noes 59.

The object of this bill is to empower 2 justices to give final judgment in all cases where the sum in controversy does not exceed twenty dollars. And if it exceeds ten dollars a stay of execution for 40 days is allowed.

As we predicted, the resolution offered to the senate by Mr. Tracy, calling upon the president for information relative to his message of the 3d December, in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended, has been negatived 18 to 5.—We must repeat that those who are extolling the wisdom of the non-importation act dare not publish the letters of our ministers upon the subject; and we have a right to infer from their concealment, that if published, would prove to the world the injurious effects which that law has had upon our negociations. Under former administrations, if congress were called upon to legislate upon any particular subject, it was thought proper that they should have such information as the government possessed in order to enable them to judge for themselves of the expediency of the measure proposed.—Now the fashion is for the executive to keep all such information to himself, and congress deem it enough to know what is thought to be expedient in the cabinet, *Stat pro ratione voluntas.* The president wishes to suspend the operation of the non-importation act.—Congress are therefore as ready so suspend it as they were to enact it, though they do not pretend to know themselves whether the operation has been beneficial or injurious.

U. S. Gazette.

When, as Mr. J. Randolph observed, the captain and mate skulk below, and confide the care of the vessel to the cook and cabin boy, we cannot wonder at the wildness of her course—But when the fate of our country is placed in the disposal of such statesmen as skipper Crowninshield, who declares that "we "ought not to be influenced by any clouds that "appear to the westward—and that it would "not alter his conduct if a Spanish force had "advanced as far as Washington!" It is certainly time that every man, who is anxious for his own, or the public welfare should watch the deviations of the government—since such declarations absolutely enjoin the belief, 'that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark.'

Phil. paper.

From the Port Folio.

MR. OLDSCHOOL,

In the year 1759, Dr. Will wrote a pamphlet entitled, "To David Garrick, Esq. the petition of the letter I, in behalf of himself and sisters." The purport of it was to charge Mr, Garrick with some words including the letter I, as U, in furm for firm, vurtue for virtue, and others. The pamphlet is now forgotten, but the following epigram which Mr. Garrick wrote upon the occasion deserves to be preserved as one of the best in the language.

O.

To Dr. WILL, upon his petition of the letter I, to DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

IF 'tis true, as you say that I've injured a letter,
I'll change my notes soon as I hope for the better,
May the just rights of letters as well as of men,
Hereafter be fixt by the tongue and the pen;
Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And that *I*, may never be mistaken for *U*.

From the London Times.

ROSABELL.

The following Verses have been set to Music by Mr. ATTWOOD, and sung with most expressive sweetness by Mrs. *Ashe.* The words are by JOHN MAYNE, author of the poem of "Glasgow," &c.

THE troops were all embark'd on board;
The ships were under weigh:
And loving wives and maids ador'd,
Were weeping round the Bay.

They parted from their dearest friends,
From all their heart desires;
And ROSABELL to HEAV'N commends
The Man her soul admires!

For him, she fled from soft repose,
Renounc'd a Parent's care:
He sails to crush his Country's foes—
She wanders in dispair!

A Seraph, in an infant's frame,
Reclin'd upon her arm,
And sorrow, in the comely Dame
Now heighten'd every charm:

She thought, if Fortune had but smil'd—
She thought upon her dear,
But when she look'd upon his child,
O! then ran many a tear!

"Ah! who will watch thee as thou sleep'st?
Who'll sing a lullaby,
"Or rock thy cradle, when thou weep'st,
If I should chance to die?"

On board the ship, resign'd to fate,
Yet planning joys to come,
Her Love, in silent sorrow sat,
Upon a broken drum:

He saw her lonely on the beach;
He saw her on the strand:
And, far as human eyes can reach,
He saw her wave her hand!

"O, ROSABELL! tho' forc'd to go,
"With thee my soul shall dwell:
"And HEAV'N, who pities human woe,
"Shall comfort ROSABELL!

☞ A Road being now completed from the bottoms of four mile run into the forest of Washington—those persons desirous of purchasing TIMBER or WOOD may be supplied by application to

JOHN BALL, Agent.

December 18. 3t

Office of the People's Friend, NEW-YORK.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND

FOR THE COUNTRY,

THE first number of this paper will be published on Thursday, the 1st of January, 1807, and continue to be published afterwards regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday. It will contain the whole of the editorial matter contained in the daily print of that name.

Price four dollars a year—one year to be paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions for the above paper received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

December 19.

☞ The Alexandria Dancing Assemblies will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d instant. The subscription paper is left at Mr. Gadsby's bar, where gentlemen (residents of the town) who wish to attend, will have an opportunity of subscribing.

The MANAGERS.

December 18. d5t

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, at ten o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling of *W. D. Ross*, deceased, Prince-street;

All the Stock in Trade of the deceased:

Consisting of a great variety of *GROCERIES*, &c. &c.—A credit of four months will be given on all sums of 50 dollars.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 18. d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Dangerfield Ross*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight, } *Admr's.*
John Stewart, }

December 17—18. 3taw4w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, *Admr'x.*
Aaron Wilson, } *Admr's.*
Benjamin Brown, }

December 17—18 3aw4w

NOTICE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the honorable circuit court of the district of Columbia, sitting at Alexandria, made at March adjourned session, 1806, in a suit in chancery between Jacob Hoffman and John Janney, complainants—and Thomas Richards, defendant—we will expose to sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY*, the 20th day of next month,

A LOT OF GROUND,

With the Improvements and Buildings thereon,

Situate on the north side of King-street and west side of Pitt-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets and extending west on King-street 43 feet to a 3 feet alley, and extending in depth on Pitt-street 78 feet. The sum of 552 dollars and 47 cents of the purchase money will be required in cash—on the balance a credit of 4, 6, and 9 months will be allowed, on giving negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

Joseph Riddle,
Peter Wise, jun.
James Russel, } *Com'rs.*

November 28. 2awts

Newly cured & smoaked Bacon

For sale by the subscriber,

Who wishes to dispose of the Property he lives on—consisting of

A Lot, corner of King and Alfred streets, and a Lot on Alfred-street, separated from the other property by a paved alley. The corner lot fronts 50 feet on King, and 110 feet on Alfred street; on which is erected a good bake-house with two ovens, a store, warehouse, dwelling house, stable, coach house, smoak house, and a pump in the yard. On the Alfred street lot is a shed warehouse 22 feet by 110 feet.—A further description is unnecessary, as any person disposed to purchase will view the property and apply for terms to

John Richter.

December 18. law3wp

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

Flour, for Family Use.

A constant supply of best Superfine Flour, of Ravensworth Brand, for family use and bakers, will be kept at Mr. Thomas Irwin's warehouse, at the lower end of King street

Also for Sale.

A few hundred bushels of old Corn, for cash only.

W. Wedderburn.

December 3. law1stJan

Lost or Mislaid,

A *CERTIFICATE* for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698 to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to *Paul Busti*, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15. 1aw6w

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the fifth circuit and district of Virginia, will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of January next, at the town of Occaquan in the county of Prince William, about forty likely Virginia born Slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, among which, are a number of boys and girls, of from 8 to 15 years of age. These slaves have been brought up in the neighborhood of Occaquan, and have for some years past been under the management of the late James Lawson dec'd.—and have been heretofore commonly called Lawson's slaves—They will be sold for cash.

Under the same decree, will also be sold, at public auction, on the 8th day of January next, at the same place, sundry Tracts of Land lying in the counties of Fairfax & Prince William, formerly mortgaged by John Semple to the said James Lawson, deceased.—These tracts of land are situated in the neighborhood of the town of Occoquan, and some of them bind upon the Occoquan river. They are well known in that neighborhood by the name of Lawson's Land, and could be shewn by most of the landholders in that part of the country. Those who may be inclined to become purchasers of these lands, may obtain accurate information of the situation and contents of the tracts, by applying to Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, of Fairfax county, who hath lately made surveys of the greater part of them.—The lands will be sold in tracts or divided so as to accommodate purchasers, and this will be arranged on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the payment to be secured by bond with approved security—the other three-fourths in three equal annual installments; the payment of the first of these installments commencing at the end of two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser. A mortgage will also be required upon the lands purchased, to secure the payments of the whole of the purchase money.—Deeds will be made by the Commissioners upon securing the payments in the manner above mentioned.

One or more of the commissioners will attend at Occaquan, with Mr. Robert Radcliffe the surveyor, on the 5th and 6th of January next, for the purpose of giving to persons inclined to purchase those lands such information as may be in their power touching the title, situation, and boundaries of the different tracts.

Thomas Swan,
Edward Washington,
Benjamin Botts, } *Com'rs.*

December 3. 2awts

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellet,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

DR. REES's

CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

Irish Linens.

1 box Irish Linens, of a *fine quality*, for sale by the subscriber, on moderate terms, for cash, or on a short credit.

E. JANNEY.

12 mo. 15th, eo1w

Negroes to Hire.

TO be hired, for the ensuing year, on or before the first day of January next, several likely Virginia born NEGROES, consisting of men, women an girls; some of whom have been accustomed to washing, ironing, and waiting in the house. Also some good plantation laborers, belonging to the Preston estate.

Frances Alexander.

December 6. 3taw3w

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18 1aw3m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]

An Abridgment of the History of England,

From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.

BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.

And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS, (1802) by an eminent writer.

December 5.

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES

Of FREDERICK the Second,

KING OF PRUSSIA,

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends:—Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of *Dieudonne Thiebault*, Professor of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin—Printed on fine wove paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above,

Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.

Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Mair's Introduction. Took's Pantheon. Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs, for 1807—

And the following Law Books:

Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price $37 50 cents.
Espanasse's reports, 3 vols. $9
Dallas's reports, 3 vols. $15
East's reports, 8 vols. complete, $30
Wilson's law lectures, 3 vols. $10 50 cts.
Sullivan's lectures, $8
Peake's nisi prius, 2ds.
—— Evidence, in boards, 2ds. 25 cts.

R. Gray,

Has lately published, a new and elegant edition, greatly enlarged, of

Modern Philosophers; or Terrible Tractoration:

A Poem, addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London, by Christopher Caustic M. D. A. S. S. Price, in boas, 2 dollars—, in plain sheep. 2 dollars 50 sents—in calf and elegantly gilt, 3 dollars.

Life and Pontificate of Leo the tenth, by William Roscoe, in 4 volumes, octavo. Price in boards, 10 dollars—in sheep, 12 dollars—in calf and gilt, 14 dollars.

ON HAND,

A large stock of Books, in the different branches of science and literature, and a very extensive assortment of School Books, and other articles suitable for country sales.

November 4. d3t&oaw1stJan

do boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
40 boxes dipt Candles,

For Sale by

M. MILLER.

Will be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE

Which is large and convenient—*AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING.*

Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres. There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms, two of them with fire places and other outhouses. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—It is near the stage road, about half way between Alexandria and Colchester.—The situation is remarkably healthy and the water good.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

Cedar-Grove, Dec. 4—17 d

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Smith Deblois*, late purser of the United States frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted to enforce the same. Given under my hand this 21st of November, 1806.

Lewis Deblois, *Ex'r.*

November 21. 3tn 6s

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store.—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on.—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 30 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a feet ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&oawtf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Dunlap*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1806.

Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

November 19. 2aw6w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors.

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 28. 1aw

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he hast just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.
Holster and Pocket Pistols.
Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15 eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.